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Retinal, visual, and refractive development in retinopathy of prematurity

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Abstract: The pivotal role of the neurosensory retina in retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) disease processes has been amply demonstrated in rat models. We have hypothesized that analogous cellular processes are operative in human ROP and have evaluated these presumptions in a series on non-invasive investigations of the photoreceptor and post-receptor peripheral and central retina in infants and children. Key results are slowed kinetics of phototransduction and deficits in photoreceptor sensitivity that persist years after ROP has completely resolved based on clinical criteria. On the other hand, deficits in post-receptor sensitivity are present in infancy regardless of the severity of the ROP but are not present in older children if the ROP was so mild that it never required treatment and resolved without a clinical trace. Accompanying the persistent deficits in photoreceptor sensitivity, there is increased receptive field size and thickening of the post-receptor retinal laminae in the peripheral retina of ROP subjects. In the late maturing central retina, which mediates visual acuity, attenuation of multifocal electroretinogram activity in the post-receptor retina led us to the discovery of a shallow foveal pit and significant thickening of the post-receptor retinal laminae in the macular region; this is most likely due to failure of the normal centrifugal movement of the post-receptor cells during foveal development. As for refractive development, myopia, at times high, is more common in ROP subjects than in control subjects, in accord with refractive findings in other populations of former preterms. This information about the neurosensory retina enhances understanding of vision in patients with a history of ROP, and taken as a whole, raises the possibility that the neurosensory retina is a target for therapeutic intervention.

Keywords: electroretinogram, psychophysics, retinal imaging, photoreceptors, neural retina, refraction

Introduction

Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) is among the common retinal neovascular conditions that include diabetic retinopathy, age-related macular degeneration, and central vein occlusion.¹ ROP is distinguished from these conditions because it occurs in immature retina. Although the disease is mild and resolves spontaneously in the majority of cases, ROP remains a leading cause of avoidable blindness worldwide.^{2,3}

ROP has its onset at preterm ages⁴ when the retinal vasculature⁵⁻⁸ and the neurosensory retina⁹ are immature (Figure 1). The rod photoreceptors, which are ~20 times more numerous than the cones, are the last retinal cells to mature, with the exception of the relatively small number of foveal cones.^{10,11} Even the small vessels in the interplexiform layers normally mature earlier than the rods.⁶

As shown in Figure 1, the onset of ROP⁴ is coincident with the rapid increase in the rhodopsin content of the developing retina. ROP resolves in early post-term

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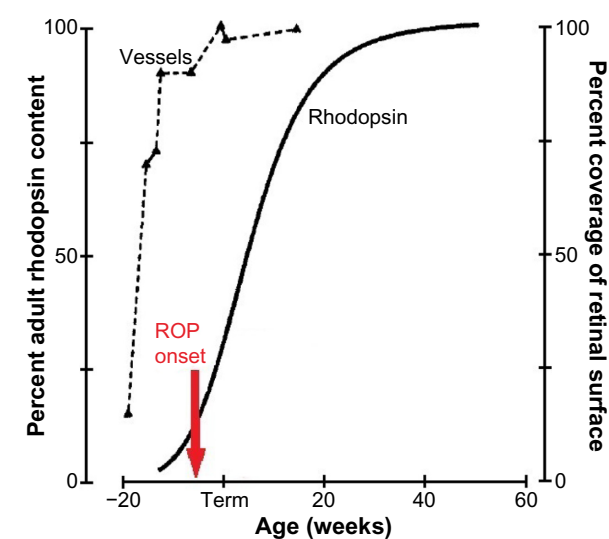


Figure 1 The developmental increase in rhodopsin content of the retina and temporal retinal coverage by large vessels.
Notes: As rod photoreceptor development proceeds, the rod outer segments elongate and rhodopsin content increases. These measures of rhodopsin extracted from whole retinae are companions for the full-field electroretinography that is used to evaluate rod activity. The red arrow indicates the onset of prethreshold ROP as described by Palmer et al.⁴ Copyright © 1999, Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Adapted from Fulton AB, Dodge J, Hansen RM, Williams TP. The rhodopsin content of human eyes. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 1999;40(8):1878–1883.⁷⁴ Data for vessel coverage values from Provis JM. Development of the primate retinal vasculature. *Prog Retin Eye Res.* 2001;20:799–821.⁶
Abbreviation: ROP, retinopathy of prematurity.

weeks^{12,13} when rod outer segment development tails off. Thus, although we are all well aware that the accepted clinical hallmark of ROP is abnormal retinal vasculature, we cannot ignore the involvement of the neural retina in the ROP disease process and the burgeoning metabolic demands of the rapidly developing rods.

We have found evidence that the neurosensory retina is very much involved in the ROP disease process by studying children and rat models of ROP. The escalating metabolic needs of the oxygen-greedy rods are poised to be an instigating factor for ROP. In rat models, rod photoreceptor dysfunction is detectable before retinal vascular abnormalities manifest.¹⁴ Our longitudinal study of rat models shows that early rod dysfunction predicts the vascular outcome, and not vice versa.^{15–18} We have shown that 1) recovery of the ROP rat’s post-receptor retinal sensitivity and retinal vasculature is under the cooperative control of growth factors, which in other neural tissues mediate neural–vascular crosstalk¹⁹ and 2) pharmacological lessening of the developing rod’s metabolic needs improves the vascular outcome.²⁰ In children, there are significant effects on retinal and visual function and eye growth long after the clinical resolution of ROP; key results are presented below. In short, rods are involved before, during, and after active ROP.

The subjects in our studies met the criteria for ROP screening²¹ and underwent serial examinations in the neonatal intensive care unit, the frequency of which was based on the program of examinations in the multicenter ROP trials (CRYO-ROP and ETROP).^{22,23} We categorized the subjects as having had severe ROP, mild ROP, or no ROP, as shown in Table 1. This categorization was based on the International Committee for the Classification of Retinopathy of Prematurity (ICROP) system²⁴ whereby the site of the disease is specified by zone (I–III from central to peripheral), the extent within the zone by number of affected clock hours (1–12), and disease severity by stage (1–5 from mild to complete retinal detachment).

Through a series of non-invasive studies of the neurosensory retina in human ROP subjects, we have found persistent effects on rod photoreceptor function and evidence of intralaminar re-organization of post-receptor retina. These studies have employed electroretinogram (ERG),²⁵ psychophysical,^{26,27} and retinal imaging procedures.^{28,29} We have also found significant departures from normal in eye growth³⁰ and refractive development.^{31,32}

Peripheral retina in ROP

In our ERG studies, we recorded and analyzed rod photoreceptor activity represented in the a-wave and the rod-driven post-receptor activity represented in the b-wave (Figure 2) using procedures described previously.^{33–36} In infants with a history of ROP (median age 10 weeks post-term), both rod and rod-driven post-receptor sensitivity were low.²⁵ In children (median age 10 years), post-receptor sensitivity normalizes but the deficits in rod photoreceptor sensitivity persist even if the ROP had been mild.²⁵ These ERG data are evidence that after clinical healing (judged by inspection of the retinal vasculature), the post-receptor neural circuitry undergoes intralaminar reorganization.^{37–42} This is accompanied by effects on rod-mediated visual sensitivity that are demonstrated by our psychophysical studies.^{26,27}

We tested rod-mediated vision to evaluate spatial and temporal summation in older children with a history of ROP and in control subjects.^{26,27} The underlying concept of spatial

Table 1 Classification of subjects in our ROP studies

Category	Clinical features
Severe ROP	Zone III, stage 3; treated by laser
Mild ROP	Zone II or III, stage 1 or 2; resolved spontaneously without requiring treatment
No ROP	ROP never detected

Abbreviation: ROP, retinopathy of prematurity.

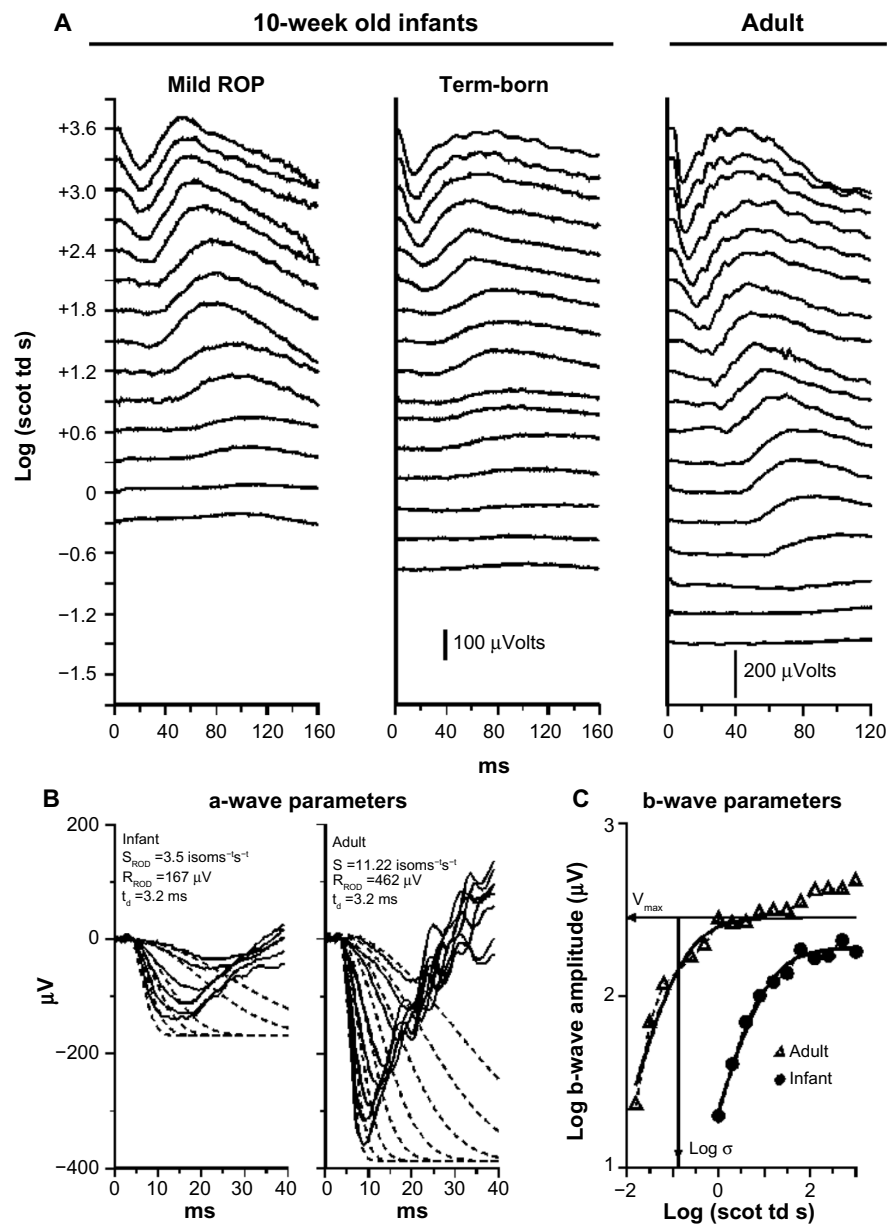


Figure 2 Sample rod-mediated ERG responses to full-field stimuli.

Notes: (A) Responses from an infant with a history of mild ROP and a healthy term-born 10-week-old infant, both tested at 10 weeks post-term, and from an adult. For all three sets of records, the vertical axis indicates the strength of the stimulus flash in log scotopic trolands and the horizontal axis indicates time in milliseconds. For both infant and adult, the amplitude of the response increases with increasing stimulus strength. At lower intensities, b-waves, but no a-waves, are seen. At higher strengths, the downward going a-wave appears. In these test conditions, the a-wave represents the molecular events involved in the activation of phototransduction in the rod outer segments. The b-wave represents post-receptor activity, including that in the rod-driven bipolar cells. (B) A-wave model fits. An expanded view of the a-waves of term-born infant and adult subject is shown. The solid lines are the ERG traces. The dashed lines show the fit of the mathematical Lamb and Pugh model of rod phototransduction, as modified by Hood and Birch, to the a-waves.^{75–77} The model parameters obtained by this calculation are shown on each panel. Rod sensitivity, S_{ROD} , is lower in the infant than in the adult. In the normally developing eye, S_{ROD} is scaled by the rhodopsin content of the retina. (C) Log-log plot of b-wave stimulus/response functions of term-born infant (circles) and adult (triangles). The b-wave amplitude is shown as a function of stimulus strength. The smooth curve fit to the data of each subject represents the function $V/V_{\text{MAX}} = I/(I + \sigma)$.⁷⁸ The saturated amplitude, V_{MAX} , and the stimulus (I) that produces a half maximum amplitude response, log σ , are indicated for the adult subject. Log σ is an index of rod-mediated post-receptor retinal sensitivity.

Abbreviations: ERG, electroretinogram; ROP, retinopathy of prematurity.

summation is that a large number of rods in a given retinal region connect to a neuron; the receptive field is the restricted post-receptor region onto which this group of photoreceptors converge. In our spatial summation test,²⁷ the diameter of a test spot was varied; the dark adapted threshold for the

detection of the test spot was measured for eight different spot diameters, ranging from 0.4° (tiny) to 10° (big – about the diameter of a soft ball at arm's length). The results (Figure 3) show that the critical diameter is larger in subjects with a history of ROP than in preterm subjects who never had

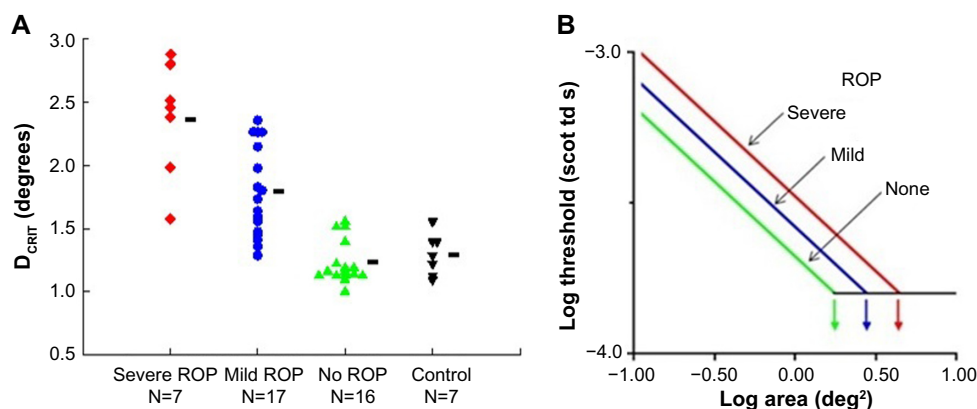


Figure 3 Rod-mediated spatial summation.

Notes: (A) D_{CRIT} values in severe ROP, mild ROP, no ROP, and term-born control groups are plotted. Each point represents an individual subject; the number of subjects in each group is indicated. The horizontal bars indicate the mean D_{CRIT} value for each group. (B) The log-log plot demonstrates that reciprocity held. In every subject group, for the smaller spots, threshold became lower (more sensitive) with increasing stimulus area. For larger diameter spots, the threshold did not change; summation was complete. (A) Copyright © 2014. Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Adapted from Hansen RM, Tavormina JL, Moskowitz A, Fulton AB. Effect of retinopathy of prematurity on scotopic spatial summation. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2014;55(5):3311–3313.²⁷

Abbreviations: D_{CRIT} , critical diameter; ROP, retinopathy of prematurity.

ROP and term-born controls. In other words, visual signals are integrated over a larger area (larger receptive field) in ROP subjects; the larger receptive field benefits visual sensitivity. This is further evidence of intralaminar re-organization of the post-receptor ROP retina.

Temporal summation is an indicator of the kinetics of phototransduction in the photoreceptors. In our rod-mediated temporal summation test,²⁶ the duration of a constant diameter test spot (10°) was varied and the dark adapted threshold for the detection of the test spot was measured for eight different durations, ranging from brief (10 ms) to long (640 ms). The results (Figure 4) show that the critical duration is longer in subjects with a history of ROP than in preterm subjects who never had ROP and term-born controls. This is a consequence

of the slow kinetics of activation of rod phototransduction in ROP, in accord with the ERG a-wave results.⁵

For both spatial and temporal summation, reciprocity prevailed.^{26,27} That is, as indicated by the diagonal lines with slope -1 on the log-log plots shown in the right panels in Figures 3 and 4, the subjects could detect a light ten times dimmer if the stimulus was ten times bigger or ten times longer. Once a critical large size or long duration was reached, the threshold remained about the same as the stimulus size or duration increased.

In an adaptive optical coherence tomography (OCT) study of the retinal laminae at 18 degrees temporal eccentricity, we found a higher ratio of post-receptor to photoreceptor thickness in ROP subjects than in term-born control subjects.⁴³ In

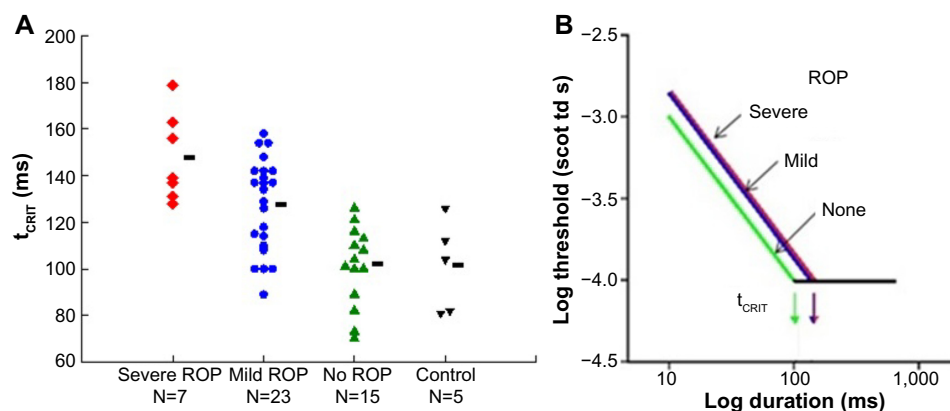


Figure 4 Rod-mediated temporal summation.

Notes: (A) t_{CRIT} values in former preterm subjects with a history of severe ROP, mild ROP, and no ROP and in term-born controls are plotted. Each point represents individual subjects; the number of subjects in each group is indicated. The horizontal bars indicate the mean t_{CRIT} value for each group. (B) As shown in the log-log plot, reciprocity held. In every subject group, for the brief duration stimuli, threshold became lower (more sensitive) with increasing stimulus duration. For longer duration stimuli, the threshold did not change; summation was complete. (A) Copyright © 2015. Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Adapted from Hansen RM, Moskowitz A, Tavormina JL, Bush JN, Soni G, Fulton AB. Temporal summation in children with a history of retinopathy of prematurity. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2015;56(2):914–917.²⁶

Abbreviations: t_{CRIT} , critical duration; ROP, retinopathy of prematurity.

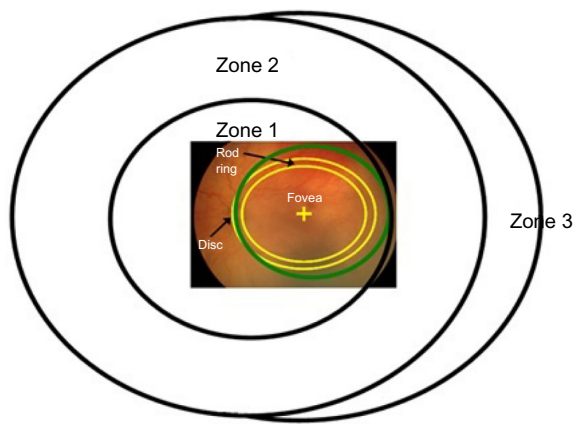


Figure 5 Diagram of the International Classification of Retinopathy of Prematurity zones²⁴ with a superimposed fundus photograph on which the optic disc and fovea are indicated.

Notes: The green circle indicates the region of retina viewed through a 28 diopter lens used with the indirect ophthalmoscope. The band delineated by the yellow lines represents the location of the anatomical “rod ring”,⁹ which is an annular region in which there is a high density of rods. The ring is concentric with the fovea and passes just nasal to the optic disc and approximately 18° temporal to the fovea.

retinal degenerative disorders, thickened inner retinal laminae are reported in those retinal regions where the photoreceptors are disturbed or lost⁴⁴ and are postulated to be the retina’s compensation for altered photoreceptor inputs to the post-receptor retina.

Central retina in ROP

This region includes the fovea and the macula. Both cones and rods are found in ROP zone 1 (Figure 5).²⁴ The most commonly measured visual function, visual acuity, is mediated by the foveal cones. Acuity deficits in ROP patients are common, even if the ROP had been successfully treated or was mild and, by clinical criteria, resolved completely. Most of the 15-year alumni of the CRYO-ROP study⁴⁵ and two-thirds of the 6-year alumni of the ETROP study⁴⁶ had acuity poorer than 20/40.

The central retina matures relatively late. For instance, the outer segments of the rods central to the ring undergo later developmental elongation than those peripheral to the ring. There is a functional parallel. In healthy infants, dark adapted visual thresholds central to the ring mature more slowly than those peripheral to the ring.^{47,48}

We hypothesized that this late maturing central region is particularly vulnerable to ROP. Through a series of non-invasive studies of the central retina in subjects with a history of mild ROP, we found 1) delayed maturation of rod-mediated retinal sensitivity using psychophysical procedures,⁴⁹ 2) deficits in cone-driven post-receptor activity using the multifocal ERG (mfERG),⁵⁰ and 3) persistent abnormalities of the intraretinal vasculature using adaptive optics retinal imaging.²⁸

In our longitudinal psychophysical study of infants with a history of mild ROP,⁴⁹ we found that, even though the clinical disease had resolved spontaneously and completely by term, dark adapted visual thresholds showed a protracted course of development that continued until 18 months post-term, whereas in term-born controls, the thresholds were mature by age 6 months.

The mfERG provides topographical information about the central retina.⁵¹ Cone-driven bipolar cells (post-receptor retina) are the main contributors to mfERG responses.⁵² We found that mfERG responses were significantly smaller in subjects with a history of mild ROP than in control subjects (Figure 6, color 3-D plots).⁵⁰ This result led us to hypothesize that bipolar cell density differs between ROP and control subjects. Using adaptive optics retinal imaging (Figure 6),²⁸ we found that the foveal pit in mild ROP eyes was significantly shallower than in control eyes and that the inner retinal laminae of foveal and extrafoveal regions were significantly thicker in ROP eyes than in control eyes. This is evidence of failure of centrifugal movement of the bipolar cells during foveal development in ROP, as others have also concluded.⁵³

What leads to abnormal foveal structure²⁸ and function⁵⁰ in ROP? What goes wrong in the neurovascular development of the central retina in prematurely born subjects? These important issues remain under investigation. The absence of foveal avascular zone and hypoperfusion of this important retinal region during development have been discussed as contributing factors.⁵⁴ There is also OCT evidence of cystoid macular edema in ROP infants.⁵⁵

Refractive development

Numerous studies have shown a high incidence of refractive errors, particularly myopia, in infants born prematurely.^{31,56–62} Although these findings suggest a disturbance in the normal regulation of ocular growth, the mechanisms have yet to be specified. It seems unlikely that the mechanisms that are operational in experimental myopia^{63–65} are applicable to ROP. Interestingly, we have noted that in ROP infants, low rod photoreceptor sensitivity, as determined by analysis of the scotopic ERG a-wave, predicted later myopia.³² Deficits in cone ERG responses have been reported in chicks with form deprivation myopia.⁶⁶

We have developed a model of normal eye growth and applied it to the growth of ROP eyes.³⁰ Through analysis of extant magnetic resonance images (MRI), we found that the growth of the ROP eye is slow and results in eyes that are shorter and have steeper corneas and thicker lenses compared

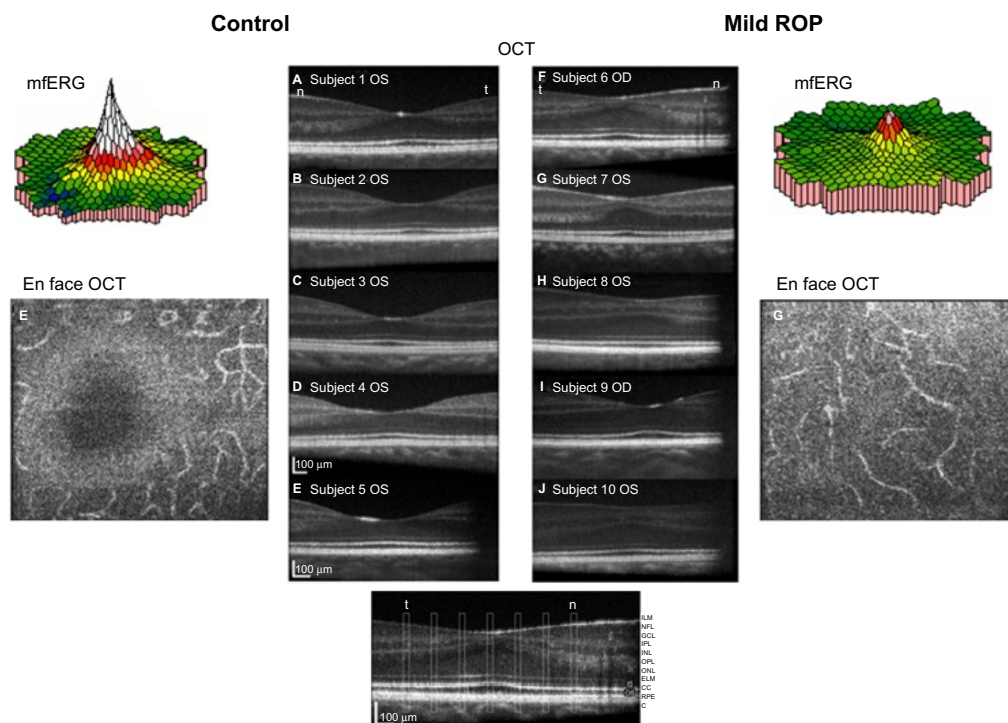


Figure 6 Adaptive optics OCT images of ROP and control subjects.

Notes: A subset of the ROP subjects ($n=5$) who had participated in our mfERG study⁵⁰ also participated in the imaging study.²⁸ In the center panels, OCT images of controls (left) and ROP subjects (right) are shown. The slices were taken through the fovea. On each image, the subject number and eye are indicated. The main findings were significantly shallower pits and significantly thicker post-receptor laminae in the ROP subjects than in the control subjects. En face images of the outer plexiform layer show a clear foveal avascular zone in the controls, but the ROP subjects had abnormal vessels that traversed the foveal region. OCT images Copyright © 2008. Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Reproduced from Hammer DX, Itfimia NV, Ferguson RD, et al. Foveal fine structure in retinopathy of prematurity: an adaptive optics Fourier domain optical coherence tomography study. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2008;49(5):2061–2070.²⁸ Color-coded 3-D topographical mfERG response density maps are shown for a control subject (upper left) and for a subject with a history of mild ROP (upper right).

Abbreviations: mfERG, multifocal ERG; OCT, optical coherence tomography; OD, right; OS, left; ROP, retinopathy of prematurity; ILM, inner limiting membrane; NFL, nerve fiber layer; GCL, ganglion cell layer; IPL, inner plexiform layer; INL, inner nuclear layer; OPL, outer plexiform layer; ONL, outer nuclear layer; ELM, external limiting membrane; CC, connecting cilium; RPE, retinal pigment epithelium; C, choroid.

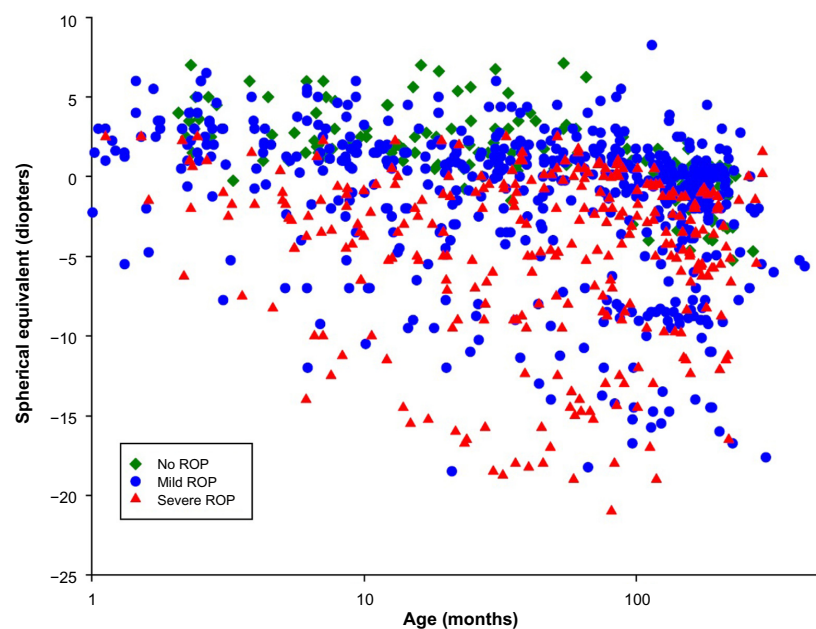


Figure 7 Spherical equivalent refraction (diopters) as a function of age (months).

Notes: Data are shown for 1,027 refractions of the right eye in 279 prematurely born subjects. One to 19 (median =2) refractions were performed on an individual; all refractions are shown. Green diamonds: 158 refractions from 78 subjects who never developed ROP; blue circles: 568 refractions from 154 subjects who had mild ROP; red triangles: 301 refractions from 47 subjects who had severe ROP.

Abbreviations: ROP, retinopathy of prematurity; PL, prediction limit.

with those in preterm eyes without a history of ROP and in term-born eyes. Refractive development has also been studied in a rat model of ROP;^{67,68} more work is needed to translate these findings to the human ROP eye.

Figure 7 shows the results of refractions performed on 279 of our ROP subjects. These data are in reasonable accord with refractions in other populations of former preterms. Compared with the prediction limits for normal refractive development,^{69,70} myopia was more frequent in subjects with ROP than in preterm born subjects who never developed ROP and term-born control subjects. In the preterm subjects who never had ROP, myopia seldom occurred, whereas hyperopia was quite common. Previously reported data showed that, in ROP subjects with myopia, the magnitude of myopia typically increased with age.³¹ We are attempting to unravel the mechanisms that underlie refractive development in ROP by analyzing animal models of ROP,^{67,68} and have developed a human model eye to facilitate studies in infants and children.³⁰

Conclusion

Non-invasive investigation of former preterms, conceived within a framework of molecular and cellular processes known to occur in normal developing human retina and rat models of ROP,^{6,19,71–73} yields a numeric description of retinal, visual and refractive development in these infants and children. Taken as a whole, these data derived from electroretinographic, psychophysical and retinal imaging studies link the children's results to the molecular and cellular processes. From a practical perspective, this body of information contributes to the understanding of vision in children with a history of ROP. Recognition that the neurosensory retina has a role in ROP opens the possibility of future novel therapeutic approaches to ROP.

Acknowledgment

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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